

PATENT  
10047-03840**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.121(b)(1) please replace the following paragraphs as indicated:

On page 2 of the specification, first full paragraph, lines 5-12:

Carbon fibrils were seen to originate from a metal catalyst particle which, in the presence of a hydrocarbon containing gas, became supersaturated in carbon. A cylindrical ordered graphitic core is extruded which immediately became coated with an outer layer of pyrolytically deposited graphite. These fibrils with a pyrolytic overcoat typically have diameters in excess of  $0.1\mu$ . (Oberlin, A. and Endo, M., *J. Crystal Growth*, 32:335-349 (1976)).

On page 4 of the specification, first full paragraph, lines 4-11:

Multi-walled carbon nanotubes of a morphology similar to the catalytically grown fibrils described above have been grown in a high temperature carbon arc (Iijima, *Nature* 354:56 1991). (Iijima also describes in a later publication arc-grown single-walled nanotubes having only a single layer of carbon arranged in the form of linear Fullerene.) It is now generally accepted (Weaver, *Science* 265: 1994) that these arc-grown nanofibers have the same morphology as the earlier catalytically grown fibrils of Tennen.

On page 5 of the specification, first full paragraph, lines 4-12:

Smalley (Thess, A., Lee, R., Nikolaev, P., Dai, H., Petit, P., Robert, J., Xu, C., Lee, Y.H., Kim, S.G., Rinzler, A.G., Colbert, D.T., Scuseria, G.E., Tonárek, D., Fischer, J.E., and Smalley, R.E., *Science*, 273: 483-487 (1996)) also describes a process for production of single-walled carbon nanotubes in which a graphite rod containing a small amount of transition